

Vol. XXXVII, No. 11,335.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

A CONFLICT IMMINENT IN ARMENIA.
THE RUSSIAN CENTRE IN ASIA MINOR IN MOTION—THE CAUSE DECLINES TO TREAT DIRECTLY WITH THE TURKISH STEAMERS DESTROYED ON THE DANUBE.

The Russian Centre in Asia Minor is being moved along the whole line, and a serious engagement is expected shortly. Several Turkish steamers and monitors were attacked on the Danube, and two or three of the steamers were destroyed. Russia declines to treat directly with the Porte, but says the questions to be solved will be submitted to the Great Powers. The Turks have abandoned Nissa, in Serbia, and retreated toward Sophia.

THE RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS NOT RASH.

LONDON, Thursday, July 26, 1877.
A special dispatch from Bucharest to *The Times* has the following: "A careful study of the present military situation does not justify the accusations of rashness so freely made against the Russian Generals. Bulgaria is not provided with a system of cross-roads permitting troops to move easily in all directions. When the Russians had protected their flank by throwing out detachments towards Biela and Plevna, the road to Tirnova, lay open before them, and for a time to the present the Russian columns have effectively guarded the few routes whereby the Turks could approach their lines of communication from Ruse, Rasgrad and Shumla on the left or Plevna on the right. Moreover, the Turkish forces are divided, while the Russians occupy a central position, whence any of the three grand Divisions can fall back if attacked."

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

RUSSIA WILL NOT TREAT DIRECTLY WITH THE PORTE.
LONDON, Thursday, July 26, 1877.
The Standard's Paris dispatch says: "Prince Gortschakoff has notified the Powers that Russia will not treat directly with the Porte. The question to be solved will be submitted to the Great Powers." The *Figaro* of Paris has the same statement.

THE RUSSIAN LANDWEHR CALLED OUT.

LONDON, Thursday, July 26, 1877.
A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The Russian Government has called out the reserve of the Landwehr."

OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

TURKISH STEAMERS AND MONITORS FIRED NEAR SIBISTIA.
LONDON, Thursday, July 26, 1877.
An official dispatch from Biela announces that the Russian steamer *Nicholas* and two sloops armed with cannon and mitrailleuses engaged a Turkish monitor near Sibistia. She was set on fire and considerably damaged, and several of her crew killed and wounded. The Russian vessels sustained insignificant damage and no loss.

Five Turkish steamers and two monitors going from Ruse to Sibistia on the 23d inst., were attacked by the Russian batteries. Three of the steamers were burned and one sunk.

It is believed that Prince Charles and the bulk of the Roumanian army will immediately cross to Nicolopol, whither the Fourth Corps has already gone.

NISSA EVACUATED BY THE TURKS.

LONDON, Thursday, July 26, 1877.
A Reuter telegram from Belgrade says the Turkish garrison has entirely evacuated Nissa, and left for Sophia.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE IN ASIA MINOR.

THE RUSSIAN CENTRE MOVING.
LONDON, Thursday, July 26, 1877.
A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, dated Erzerum, July 25, says a movement of the Russian Centre, along its whole line, indicates a serious engagement shortly.

ENGLAND'S PREPARATIONS.

PORTSMOUTH, Thursday, July 26, 1877.
The troop ship *Euphrates* sailed to-day with 1,521 officers and men for Malta.
LONDON, Thursday, July 26, 1877.
The Press Association states that orders have been received at Woolwich Arsenal for the field-guns of the reserve class and some larger ordnance to be equipped for service.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN HUNGARY.

PIEST, Thursday, July 26, 1877.
A meeting attended by 8,000 persons was held here to-day. Resolutions were passed declaring the extension of Russia's power inconsistent with the interests of Austria-Hungary, and calling upon the Government to endeavor to bring about a cessation of the present inhuman method of warfare, and to give timely protection to Austria-Hungarian interests. Min. Klapka and Pulszky and others spoke.

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN DAKOTA.

THE COUNTRY RAVAGED BY SAVAGES—TWENTY MURDERS REPORTED.
DEADWOOD, D. T., July 26.—James Rogan, a resident of Spearfish City, just arrived, states that Lieut. Lemley, with his company of soldiers, augmented by a dozen civilians, left that point on Sunday morning last with two days' rations, and have not been heard from since. Lieut. Reynolds, with twenty soldiers, had just arrived from Hat Creek, and was getting ready to go out in search of them. Two large bodies of Indians were seen yesterday morning on the Red Water, about five miles from Spearfish. Kiplinger's ranch on Crow Creek was attacked by Indians yesterday. There were seven men occupying it at the time, two of whom escaped and made their way to Spearfish. The others have not been heard of since. The Indians captured all the stock, and burned the ranch and a quantity of hay.

LATER.—Intense excitement prevails throughout the city. At short intervals since yesterday horsemen have been arriving from the different towns and bay-lands in this vicinity, bringing details of fresh murders and outrages by the savages, who seem to have broken away from the Agencies in large numbers and are infesting the country in all directions.
Up to this hour, 7 o'clock, p. m., at least twenty murders have been reported. Some of the killed are well-known citizens of Deadwood, who went to the relief of Lieut. Lemley, carrying provisions. Nearly every ranch upon the Red Water and in Spearfish Valley has been devastated.

FAST STEAMERS ON THE SACRAMENTO.

The opinion has prevailed for many years in California, as well as China, that a fast and comfortable river boat could only be built in the "States," and this impression has been recently strengthened. A few months ago from the North River Iron Works were arriving by rail, in sections, the two steamboats *San Rafael* and *San Carlos*, which are intended to run on the Sacramento River. These boats were modelled after the *Mary Powell* and *C. V. Hubbard*, which are thought to be the fastest boats on the Hudson River. Upon their arrival at San Francisco, workmen immediately proceeded to put them together, and on July 9 the *San Rafael*, which was only partially completed, with a party of guests on board, made a trial-trip from San Francisco to Vallejo. The machinery, although new and stiff, the journals not being yet worn to a bearing, and the wheels not being turned to their intended depth, worked well, and the boat developed a speed of more than twenty miles an hour. On the way up the river the *San Rafael* overtook the swift Sacramento steamer *Yosemite* and passed her. She also caught up with the *Donahue*, and after a short struggle left her behind. The owners declare themselves perfectly satisfied with the boat's performance, and are hurrying towards completion the *Rancho*, which is nearly ready to launch. Both vessels are looked upon as equals to the sound steamers *Massachusetts* and *Kaiser* Island.

PROPOSED EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 26.—A meeting of 4,000 colored people was held here to-day to promote emigration to Liberia. The speakers, who were chiefly colored, argued that there was not room in the South for both the white and colored populations, and that in the South the colored people must continue to hold an inferior position. A proposition was

THE RAILWAY STRIKES.

A REACTION SETTING IN.

MEN GOING TO WORK ON IMPORTANT LINES.

TWO MILITARY EXPEDITIONS TO-DAY.
A DAY OF WORKING IN CHICAGO—THE GOVERNMENT RE-OPENED TO REPAIR THE HIGHWAYS OF TRADE—THE SOUTH QUIET.

There were indications yesterday of a breaking down of the laborers' combination against the railroads. Trains began running on the Erie Railway, and the strikers at Honesville appeared to be satisfied with their surrender. The strike has broken down on the New-York Central, and Mr. Vanderbilt is confident that trains will be running in a day or two. Work was resumed on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Morris and Essex, and the American Division of the Canada Southern, also, yesterday. A few strikes on small roads took place in the West.

Heavy rioting took place in Chicago yesterday, lasting nearly all day. The police were aided by cavalry and the militia with two pieces of artillery. Blank cartridges were fired by the artillery. A number were killed and a great many wounded, but no trustworthy figures can be gained, though it is said the aggregate is nearly 700. Large numbers of rioters were arrested. The Communist riots at St. Louis and San Francisco seem now to be at an end. Vigilance Committees of the citizens, aided by the military, being in command of the cities.

The authorities of Pennsylvania have ordered an advance of troops from Philadelphia along the Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburg to repair and open the road. Gen. Hancock's troops will accompany the expedition. A similar movement will take place along the Baltimore and Ohio road. The General Government is resolved to give vigorous support to measures for re-opening the railway to traffic.

The New-York Police Commissioners thanked the First Division N. G. S. N. Y. for its services, and asked that the regiments be still kept at their armories, unless dismissed by the Governor. Meetings of agitators in this city and Williamsburg denounced the "oppression" to which they had been subjected.

The above is a fair summary of the news received up to two a. m., the hour of going to press. Later details will be given in a Postscript on the eighth page.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

A VIGOROUS POLICY ADOPTED.
TROOPS TO ADVANCE AND OPEN TANK LINES—NO CONTINUANCE TO STRIKERS—THE MILLS.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Dispatches from officers of the Government stationed in all parts of the country were read in the Cabinet meeting to-day. They indicated a general cessation of the rioting in connection with the laborers' war against the railroads, except at Chicago, St. Louis and one or two points of minor importance. The news of the fighting in Chicago had not been received when the Cabinet adjourned. New-York City and Philadelphia were reported at peace, with no fear of an outbreak. Baltimore, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus and Pittsburg were stated to be gradually settling down to their accustomed quiet. But while men were not being murdered nor property destroyed as far as heard from, freight traffic had nowhere been resumed, and in very few instances were even passenger trains running with anything like their accustomed regularity. The Baltimore and Ohio Road, which, before the strike, despatched two trains a day each way between Baltimore, Cincinnati and Ohio, is running one passenger train, which leaves and arrives about on time. This train carries the through mail. The authorities of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, it is understood, will send the mail through by special car if at any time they are unable to run their passenger trains.

The States which for the next two or three days are likely to be scenes of the most interesting operations are Pennsylvania and Maryland. Gen. Hancock will furnish the State authorities of the former, this evening, a force of 600 regular troops, who with 2,400 militia, will leave Philadelphia to-night for Pittsburg, their mission being to open the Pennsylvania Railroad across the Keystone State for regular freight and passenger traffic. These troops will be under the command of the State authorities, but Gen. Hancock will remain in Philadelphia and give such advice as may be needed.

Measures equally vigorous are to be adopted to open the Baltimore and Ohio Road to freight traffic. Five companies of the 18th Infantry, from South Carolina, under the command of Col. Black, arrived here at a late hour last night, and three companies, under command of Col. Black, left here at 3 a. m. for Cumberland, Md. The other two companies, under command of Maj. Brown, are now at the arsenal waiting for orders. It is the determination of the Government to throw a strong force along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as far west as the Ohio River, for the purpose of opening the road and keeping it open to freight and passenger traffic.

This experiment will be watched with great interest, for if it is successful it is believed that it will break the backbone of the strike, and that commerce will resume its accustomed channels on all the great railroad lines. The State authorities of Pennsylvania have a sort of pride in managing this matter themselves, especially as their action thus far has not reflected much credit upon them, and they would prefer to have the troops under the command of State officers, even were that not the legal and regular way of dealing with the matter. No great trouble is apprehended in opening these two roads; and it is believed that within forty-eight hours all trains will be moving upon them without obstruction.

A dispatch received from one of the officers of the Department at Chicago raised a new and somewhat important question to-day. The managers of some of the railroads had expressed the fear that the strikers would take possession of the mail trains and run them, and the officers asked that orders be issued from the Department to all clerks and other Post-office officials not to recognize the strikers and directing them not to proceed on trains which were not in the control of the officers or agents of the roads. It was suggested that orders be issued to deposit the mails at the nearest Post-office to the point where trains passed out of the control of the railroad companies. The writer of the dispatch asked the Department if such orders could be issued. In reply he was informed that when such a case arose and was brought to the attention of the Department a decision upon it would be promptly made; but that the Postmaster-General could not make a decision on a hypothetical case. At the same time it was the inclination of the Department, in advance, not to have any dealings with others than the managers of the railroads themselves. All the Department contracts are made with the railroad companies, and stipulate that the mails shall be carried on the regular passenger trains. If passenger trains are not dispatched, the Government has no right to claim that the mails shall be carried otherwise. In addition to this, it is deemed wisest not to give the strikers any official

encouragement, as might be done if special trains with postal cars and without passenger coaches atched were run with its approval and by the courtesy of the mails.

Gov. Cullom of Illinois made a formal call upon the President to-day for Federal assistance in suppressing domestic violence in his State. Although there had been some rioting reported at Chicago at 11 o'clock when the Cabinet met after, careful consideration of the subject the President came to the conclusion that the exigency had not arrived when it would be desirable to issue a proclamation and to place United States troops at the disposal of the State of Illinois. A communication was also received from the Governor of Wisconsin, saying that violence was threatened, and that his State had no militia which could be used in suppressing a riot should one occur. He suggested that the old veterans in the Soldiers' Home might be armed for the protection of the State, if the United States Government would authorize the issue of muskets and ammunition to them. Some of the members of the Cabinet were very much amused at this suggestion. The idea of calling upon the aged and crippled soldiers in the Home in that State to defend the Commonwealth against threatened violence was considered a very original one.

The reports received at the Post Office Department to-day in regard to the movement of the mails have been very meagre. Up to the close of office hours nothing had been heard from Superintendent Vail at New-York. A letter written at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was received this morning, but it contained very little information in addition to that included in Mr. Vail's despatches received yesterday and published in this morning's *TRIBUNE*. At Indianapolis the situation was substantially unchanged; one or two roads were running trains with regularity but on others there was either a partial or total blockade. Postmaster Holloway of Indianapolis telegraphed very indignantly to the Postmaster-General to-day that the local and State authorities were doing nothing to assist in raising the blockade. The Mayor of Indianapolis, he said, was afraid, and the Governor sympathized with the strikers.

It was agreed at Cabinet meeting to-day that the clerks in the different Departments should be organized into companies, properly officered and armed, for the protection of Government property throughout the District of Columbia, the companies when organized to report to Major-General Schofield. It is intended to form a battalion of the clerks in the Treasury Department, one at the Interior Department, one at the Post-office Department and one at the State, War and Navy Departments. Many of the Government clerks served in the late war, and will do much good soldiers in the present crisis. Many of the Bureau officers, and, in fact, some of the clerks, held high positions in the Volunteer Army. The initial steps in the formation of a battalion in the Treasury Department were taken this afternoon by order of Secretary Sherman, and it is expected that the battalion will be fully organized to-morrow.

CONCENTRATING TROOPS.

A MOMENT'S EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON AT THE PASSAGE OF A TROOP TRAIN—MOVEMENTS OF VARIOUS DETACHMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The first indication of any very extraordinary excitement, and the first gathering of a crowd, which must have developed into something of a very serious nature, occurred in this city this afternoon on Virginia-ave., South Washington, along the line of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad. A locomotive and five cars were lying on the track, filled with soldiers of the 31st and 24th Artillery, who, with two companies of Infantry, were about to depart for Philadelphia. A report was started and rapidly circulated that the engines of the train had broken down, and that the train had declared that it would carry no more troops, and that the Government would not be allowed to leave quickly after its considerable excitement, and brought to a halt at the place where the troops were embarking a very large number of people, who gathered in groups, discussing the probabilities of the train leaving, and of the results of any attempts to prevent it. They talked with very great animation, but without show of a serious disposition to commit acts of violence. The crowd was composed largely of laboring men, two-thirds of whom were colored. It did not appear as if any road blockades were being laid in the neighborhood. Several of the latter were at work at the scene, assisting in loading cars, repairing trucks, etc., but were not in any way excited, and had themselves been very much excited by the reports of anticipated trouble, and their presence undoubtedly had a salutary effect in preserving order. The soldiers, who were on board the cars for a long time before the train moved, were the subject of considerable comment from the crowd, most of a good natured character. They watched the train with interest, and some of the soldiers, who were in the crowd, were seen to smile at the curiosity and interest of the crowd. In addition to the ranks of the troops, two cavalry regiments and two companies were shipped on the train. About 425 soldiers of the 24th Artillery, who were on board the train, were seen to smile at the curiosity and interest of the crowd. In addition to the ranks of the troops, two cavalry regiments and two companies were shipped on the train. About 425 soldiers of the 24th Artillery, who were on board the train, were seen to smile at the curiosity and interest of the crowd. In addition to the ranks of the troops, two cavalry regiments and two companies were shipped on the train. About 425 soldiers of the 24th Artillery, who were on board the train, were seen to smile at the curiosity and interest of the crowd.

INCIDENTS IN WASHINGTON.

VIGOROUS SPIRIT IN THE GOVERNMENT—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS—TREASURY SHIPMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Capt. George A. Arms, an ex-Army officer, yesterday submitted to the Secretary of the War a proposition to raise in the District of Columbia, within sixty-eight hours, a regiment of ten companies, to be mustered in the service of the United States immediately and used to quell riotous proceedings in any section. The Secretary has replied that he has no power to grant authority to raise a regiment, but that he would be glad to accept of the offer of the man for troops having been made by the Secretary of the Army, and that he would be glad to accept of the offer of the man for troops having been made by the Secretary of the Army, and that he would be glad to accept of the offer of the man for troops having been made by the Secretary of the Army.

The following is the order issued by Major-General Schofield to the commandant of the troops in Washington:
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1877.
General Order, No. 7.
By direction of the President, Maj.-Gen. Schofield is directed to temporary duty at the Headquarters of the Army, during the 24th inst., in addition to his regular duties, to command the troops in Washington.

The order to Gen. Schofield to take command today was determined upon in session two hours. It was also resolved that Gen. Hancock should proceed to Pittsburg with a large force of troops, and he will start for that place immediately. The principal object of the expedition of Gen. Hancock is to aid the Governor of Pennsylvania in protecting workmen in rebuilding the road, and in order that supplies may be sent to the various cities along the line, and communication between Philadelphia and the interior of the State reopened without delay. Another subject discussed at length was in regard to the certain roads, and it was decided that the roads should be thrown open to the public, and that the roads should be thrown open to the public, and that the roads should be thrown open to the public.

The United States steamer *Huron*, attached to the North Atlantic Station, has been ordered here from Norfolk, Va., to be present in case of necessity, and will arrive this evening.

There is considerable excitement in the city this afternoon in the neighborhood of the Baltimore and Potomac depot. The police are in force in the neighborhood, and every precaution is being taken to prevent trouble.

The Treasury made shipments of notes this morning

of about \$1,500,000 over the lines of railroad which are considered thoroughly safe. These are the first shipments made from the Department since Saturday morning.

The Collector of Internal Revenue at Wheeling has written to the office in this city that he cannot send his money for deposit at Cincinnati, either by express or otherwise, and inquired what should be done under the circumstances. The Commissioner replied, telling him that the difficulty still exists to take care of the money until he can deposit it regularly.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day are \$120,000 less than on the day of last week.
Dispatches received at the War Department during the night and this morning from the military commanders in the disturbed localities show an improved condition of affairs throughout the country. As an evidence of this it may be mentioned that the number of dispatches received last night was smaller than during any night since the troubles began, the commanders, in many instances, having nothing to report beyond the fact that quiet prevailed in their respective districts.

Five companies of the 18th Infantry arrived here last night from South Carolina and a command of Col. Black, and three of the companies left early this morning under the same officer to join Gen. Getty's command at Cumberland, Md. The other two companies are here for the present, but will be forwarded to any neighboring point should their services be needed. The 18th Infantry is Gen. Rogers's regiment. That officer remains in command of the Department of the South. The troops from the Department of the Gulf, now en route to Louisville, Ky., will reach that city to-morrow.

RIOTS IN THE WEST.

SERIOUS WORK IN CHICAGO.

A SAVAGE M. B. IS CHARGED BY POLICE AND TROOPS, AND PERSISTENTLY REFORMS—HEAVY FIRE UPON THEM AT NIGHT.

CHICAGO, July 26.—3 P. M.—The mob of last night gathered in force on the South Side this morning and renewed their depredations and acts of violence. They began with a crowd of about 2,000 men and boys and their numbers swelled to greater proportions before noon. They showed savage bravado and seemed fearless of death itself. Three hundred police under Officer Ramey charged them, and they broke up after a hot encounter. They reunited again shortly and prepared for another encounter at Sixteenth-st. and Halsted-street Viaduct, where an interchange of shots and stones succeeded. The police, being reinforced, broke into the mob with a yell that was heard for blocks away. Reinforcements, consisting of a new squad of police and a company of armed cavalry under Col. Agramont, came up immediately, and in conjunction with the police made a deadly onslaught, the result of which is imperfectly known and reported variously. One report, which is probably exaggerated, says twelve were killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. Another report says that there were three killed and fifty wounded. Certainly more than three were killed. At present no names can be learned. The charge broke up the mob for a time, but the scattered members soon gathered again, and a gang made a charge on a passenger train, which they ran off the track at Twentieth-st. After allowing the passengers to escape they smashed the windows and furniture.

The serious nature of the riot having been reported, the 24th Regiment was sent to the scene of the battle, as also the Mounted Police and the Veteran Force of Chicago. The artillery was also sent. At 11:40 a. m. cannon-firing was heard at the corner of Sixteenth and Halsted-sts., where the mob had collected, and it is reported that the regulars opened fire with grape and canister, and that the slaughter is terrible; but for some unknown reason, no further intelligence can be obtained from the scene of the conflict either by telegraph or through messengers. A dispatch says the report of a cannon-firing was exaggerated, but it gives nothing else concerning the affair.

Gov. Cullom called upon the United States for aid early this morning, and the following telegrams were exchanged in reply:

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1877.
Col. R. C. DUM, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chicago, Ill.
The President directs that you use United States troops in case of emergency in suppressing the riot in Chicago, under orders of the Governor of the State.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General,
Chicago, Ill., July 26.
I have the honor to report I am authorized by the President of the United States to use, under your orders, the National troops in this city in suppressing the riot in Chicago.

R. C. DUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 26, 1877.
You will please report to the Mayor of Chicago and set in concert with him in putting down the riots, and in keeping the peace and protecting the property of the people.

S. M. CULLOM, Governor of Illinois.
Immediately on the receipt of the Governor's order, the National force of the city, with those to arrive to-day, were placed at his disposal. There are now here two companies of the 22d Infantry, four more to arrive this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and six of the 9th Infantry. Gen. Drum has ordered them to stop off the cars at the scene of the riot, which they pass on coming in.

A notice has been posted on all United States property by Marshal Hildrup warning the rioters that they will be summarily punished for interfering with it. This includes the Chicago and Pacific Railroad, which is in the hands of the officers of the law. The military power of the Government will be invoked to enforce the order.

4 P. M.—At this hour the police have dispersed the crowd on Halsted-st., where the fight occurred this morning, and everything is quiet there. The mounted police are patrolling that section, and allow no gatherings of any kind.

The truth about the cannon firing seems to be that the artillery did fire two shots, but that the guns were loaded with nothing except powder. The number of casualties reported is large, and the names will be given as soon as obtainable.

At present the mob seems to be pretty well broken up, but probably will gather again before night. A press report of the mounted vigilantes are conducting prisoners to the Station. They are crossing Halsted-street Viaduct. Many shots are being fired by the rabble, and serious trouble is anticipated before they get across the Viaduct.

The office of the Metropolitan Telegraph Company nearest the scene, was taken possession of by the mob this forenoon, which accounts for the delirious and meagre reports. The next nearest office was several blocks away, and is managed by a lady operator.

6:30 P. M.—At this hour the precise situation, as learned by dispatches and by reports of press reporters on the ground is this: The rioters have been busy all day in various parts of the town, but chiefly between Canal and Green-sts., and between Twelfth and Twenty-second-sts. The fighting has been carried on within these limits almost exclusively, and has been continuous and bloody, if not as fatal as might be expected. The police have rarely been the aggressors, but whenever they have attempted to break up a mob they have in the long run succeeded. The mob is insulting and ready for trouble at any moment, but has a wholesome fear of the regiments and mounted police, and of the United States troops, who are either on the ground or in close proximity to the trouble all of the time. They have arms of the most effective sort, and whenever they appear the mob scatter. The police do not command so great respect, because the impression prevails that they will generally fire too high or use blank cartridges. The arrests have been numerous. Hardly a man has been taken to the Station House without a rush being made to release him, and a consequent interchange of shots. The last attempt reported to take prisoners to jail, several wagonloads in number, was successful, but only after a hard fight at the Halsted-street Viaduct, which seems to be the rallying point of the mob.

The police begin to complain that they are being

shot and stoned down in that vicinity, as whenever the military disappear the rioters attack them in that locality with stones and pistols. A *Times* reporter was attacked by the crowd, on Halsted-st., a few moments ago, and responded by shooting one man. One of the police has just been dangerously wounded.

Only four men are certainly reported killed as yet. The entire force of United States troops expected are now here. They comprise six companies of the 9th Regiment Infantry. Societies for protection have been formed in almost every ward to-day, and preparations for a lively campaign to-night are complete. It is reported that a gang from the stock-yards are on their way declaring that they will clean out every policeman on Halsted-st. They are armed with butcher-knives, gambrel-sticks and every conceivable weapon.

8:45 P. M.—There is very little news to chronicle since the last dispatch. Both sides have taken a breathing-spell, but the mob seem to be gathering in the vicinity of the viaduct.

9:40 P. M.—The 2d Regiment, the cavalry, and a large squad of police a short time ago marched to Halsted-street Viaduct and there met the mob. At this time heavy firing is going on there. A volley of perhaps 100 rounds has just been fired. The result is not yet learned.

THE RIOTS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

VIGOROUS AND EFFECTIVE ACTION OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE—A NIGHT OF ALARM AND IN-DEED A NIGHT OF TRIUMPH.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—11 A. M.—The Citizens' Committee began to assemble at 7 p. m. last night at Horticultural Hall, and the building was soon filled. About 8 o'clock, W. T. Coleman, President, called the meeting to order, and had scarcely done so when a message was received that a fire had broken out at the Pacific Mail dock. It was soon ascertained that the fire was in a large lumber yard near the dock. One hundred of the Committee, armed with clubs, were at once dispatched to the scene, followed soon after by a hundred more. The remainder of the Committee were then told off in companies by Wards, and with the exception of about 200 proceeded to the City Hall to await orders from the Chief of Police. Sixty were dispatched to Sixth and Howard-sts. to disperse the crowd collected there smashing Chinese houses. All the members of the Committee were armed with clubs in addition to the pocket firearms carried by nearly all. The fire at the lumber-yard raged fiercely, and a crowd of several thousand people collected there, a heavy force of vigilantes and police standing guard. A man detected cutting the hose was shot down in his tracks. The vigilantes closed the streets leading to the scene of the fire.

A fire alarm has been given from the corner of Stockton-st. and Broadway, and a party of vigilantes were dispatched to keep order. All was quiet in the central portion of the city. No call had yet been made on the military. President Coleman had 3,000 vigilantes on hand, and just before reaching the City Hall he perfected arrangements for quelling any disturbance. The principal streets were quite full of people, but there were no signs of disturbance except as above mentioned.

At 11 p. m. the fire at the corner of Stockton-st. and Broadway had been extinguished, and order was restored in that neighborhood. A man was run over and killed by a horse-cart on the way to the fire. Squads of vigilantes were scattered throughout the northern and western parts of the city, and no breaches of peace were reported in those localities. South of Market-st. small bands of "hoodlums" were ranging around and were breaking into Chinese houses—the vigilantes following them.

At the Mail Steamship Company's dock and vicinity the excitement and disturbance was increasing. The fire was still raging. It appeared to be under control in the direction of the Mail dock, but was spreading to the northward along the city front in the lumber yards and westward along Front-st. The mob was becoming more and more demonstrative, and was with difficulty held in check. They attacked the police and vigilantes with stones. One policeman was crippled by a stone, and two vigilantes were reported shot. The fire raged on the crowd, with clubs and pistols, firing about fifty shots, and forcing them back. Gen. Cobb, in charge of the vigilantes, reported the riot increasing, and asked that the military be dispatched to his assistance, but Chief of Police Ellis declined to have troops ordered out except as a last resort. Reinforcements of vigilantes were dispatched to the scene, and at midnight there were between 300 and 400 on duty there besides the police.

A strong force of vigilantes were held at the City Hall to be sent where required, and a number remained at the headquarters, Horticultural Hall. About midnight the city alarm sounded for the corner of Mission and Stewart-sts., a few blocks from the former conflagration, and in the immediate vicinity of the lumber-yards and manufacturing establishments.

At 1 a. m. the latest reports from the vicinity of the Pacific Mail dock were, that the crowd had mostly dispersed. The fire was under control, though it was still burning, and the police and citizens were masters of the situation there. The fire-alarm from the corner of Stewart and Mission-sts. proved to be unfounded. As far as can now be gathered, the fire near the Mail dock was of incendiary origin, the evident intention being to involve the Company's property in its spread. On the arrival of the first detachment of citizens, a crowd numbering about 10,000 had gathered. The wharves, lumber and coal-yards, in which the fire was raging, were surrounded on the land side by a fence, running near the bottom of a steep hill leading up to St. Mary's Hospital. On the top of this hill a crowd had assembled. While a portion of them attempted to set fire to the fence, the police and citizens attempted to drive them off, and were met by a shower of stones from the hill. The hill was then stormed in the face of the hot fusillade of stones, and the mob began firing pistols. The force answered with a volley, and getting to close quarters, used their clubs with telling effect. In the charge a young man, the Note Teller in the London and San Francisco Bank, fell, probably fatally wounded. Another citizen was shot dead, and a great many were wounded more or less seriously by stones and pistol-shots. It is impossible to ascertain the loss of the rioters. Several are reported killed and wounded, but nothing is definitely known.

At least 100 shots were fired into the mob. This charge broke the courage of the mob, many of whom were captured, and a long chain being stretched across the front of the Mail dock, they were marched off to the present for safe-keeping. The mob at no time obtained access to the Mail dock, which was closed and strongly guarded, several cannon being also planted commanding the entrance.

In the meantime the fire had burned immense quantities of lumber, mostly belonging to Simpson Brothers, McDonald, Mills & Co., and Starbuck & Goldstein, also the wood-yards of O'Connell & Higgins, and Collins, and a great deal of similar property owned by various persons and companies. The ships at the wharves were hurriedly towed to places of safety. The firemen after the first outbreak, were well protected, and worked with only slight hindrance. The driver of a horse-cart was reported to have been shot dead by the mob, but this is not confirmed, and there were no other casualties among the members of the force.

After the police and citizens had dispersed the mob, a portion of the latter, including some who had been raiding on Howard and Folson-sts., gathered in the vicinity of the Grand and Palace Hotels on Market-st. Some of them were met by a force of citizens, and driven back to Market-st., while another detachment of citizens and police marched along Montgomery-st., and taking the crowd between them, punished them severely and scattered them. During the remainder of the night no attempt at insurrection was made by the rioters, who roamed in small gangs